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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Truce Negotiations

Reds Yield on Moving POWs. The Communists yielded May 7 on a point that had threatened to deadlock the revived Korean truce negotiation when they conceded that war prisoners could be placed in neutral custody in Korea.

The UN had held out since the new talks began Apr. 26 against Red demands that 14,500 Chinese & 34,000 North Korean POWs who refused to go home be transferred to the custodian country during a truce.

North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il handed U.S. Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison a new proposal May 7 suggesting that a 5-nation commission, instead of one neutral country, serve in the custodian's role. The Reds suggested that Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Sweden & India serve on the commission.

The Reds also proposed that: POWs willing to go home be exchanged within 2 months after an armistice took effect; those unwilling to go home & placed in neutral custody be available to the Communists for persuasion interviews for 4 months; future status of recalcitrants not repatriated after 4 months would be decided by a major political peace conference; cost of repatriating prisoners would be paid by their native countries; all prisoners must be given full details of the armistice plan.

Harrison obtained a one-day recess for consideration of the new proposal, which he termed "so important any major decision must be made by the (Allied) Governments themselves." Next truce meeting was set for May 9.

In previous meetings the past week, Harrison had suggested Sweden May 1 & Pakistan May 4 as a single-nation custodian for disputed POWs. The Reds indicated they would accept Pakistan, but refused to settle on a custodian until the UN agreed that POWs would be sent to that country. Harrison said it would be impractical to ship thousands of POWs out of Korea, argued for their being taken over by the custodian in Korean neutral zones. He said May 5 that many ex-Communist soldiers "would destroy themselves" if threatened with deportation from Korea. He proposed May 6 that the issue be resolved by releasing all POWs on both sides and letting them go wherever they chose. The Reds rejected this, as they had last fall.[1]

Rhee Reiterates Stand. ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee repeated May 3 his past warnings that South Korea would fight on alone rather than accept a peace that left Korea partitioned. South Korean leaders also had served notice that they would resist the transfer of any Korean POWs to a foreign neutral country—as demanded by the Reds prior to their new offer May 7.[2]

Other Developments

Exchange Completed. The first round of exchanges of sick & wounded prisoners was completed in Panmunjom May 3 when the UN finished turning back 6,670 Communists (5,194 North Korean & 1,030 Chinese soldiers, 446 North Korean civilians). 500 North Koreans staged a wild anti-American demonstration at the exchange site May 2, ripping their clothing and shouting insults as they went over to the Communist side. The UN command charged May 1 on the basis of reports by returning men that the Reds had held back 375 disabled Allied prisoners eligible for release. The Reds were asked to return them.[3]

GIs Deny Red Sympathies. 10 American returnees sent to Valley Forge Army Hospital (Phoenixville, Pa.) as possible victims of Communist "brainwashing" denied May 3 that they had succumbed to Red indoctrination. They protested that they had been "insulted" by the implication. British authorities said May 2 they would discharge all freed prisoners in the belief that home environment would do more than special Army treatment to erase any effects of Red indoctrination.[4]

U.S. Civilians Freed. Red China reported May 4 that Russia had obtained the release of 7 Americans interned by North Korea. They were listed as Nellie Dyer, Helen Risser, William Booth, Lawrence Delles, Bertha Smith & Ander Jensen, missionaries, and Louis L. Dans, a Seoul merchant. They were to return home via Moscow.[5]

Warfare. British & Canadian troops turned back 1,000 Chinese northeast of Panmunjom May 3 in the sharpest Korean land battle since truce talks were revived. Allied planes made heavy bombing raids on Pyongyang May 1, front-line supply centers May 2 & 4, northwest Korean supply centers May 5. Warships bombarded Wonsan May 1 & 5 and shelled the eastern end of the land front May 4.

A USAF report May 1 on air warfare during April said at least 26 Red MIG-15s were downed in combat during the month as against 2 Allied losses in combat, 23 to other causes. Lt. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus, 49, U.S. 5th AF commander, was revealed May 3 to have made several combat flights in a Sabrejet during which he taunted Red fliers by radio.[6]

INDO-CHINA

Red Retreat Reported. A sudden withdrawal of Viet Minh rebels from the vicinity of Luangprabang, capital of Laos, and the Plaine des Jarres to the east was reported by French airmen May 6. Reconnaissance fliers said rebel columns were marching northward over the routes by which they had invaded the kingdom in mid-April. French authorities said the Communist-led forces might have abandoned their drive on Luang Prabang because monsoon rains were due to begin in the region within a week. The invaders had been reported 9 miles from the city May 1, but French patrols ranged 25 miles May 6 without making contact with the enemy.[7]

Civilians in Luangprabang, residence of bedridden King Sisavang Vong, had joined French & native troops in erecting barricades against the expected rebel attack. A French airlift of troops & supplies to the city was reinforced with the arrival in Hanoi May 6 of 6 American C-119 Flying Boxcar planes from Japan.

Week in Headlines

International. *Reds suggested 5-nation group as neutral custodian of POWs in Korea.*
Rebel withdrawal reported in Laos as U.S. studied appeal to UN against Indo-China aggression.
Russians stressed "peace offensive" on May Day.
De Gaulle disbanded party after election setbacks.

United States. *Pres. Eisenhower offered an $8.5 billion cut in Truman's budget, asked $1.2 billion less for foreign aid, submitted plan to revamp Defense Dept.*
Senate passed off-shore oil bill, studied forgn. trade.
Dark Star won Kentucky Derby.
Novelist Hemingway, playwright Inge won Pulitzers.
Died: ex-Sen. Robert F. Wagner Sr.

1—see pp. 129A-D, 98A 2—see p. 98J 3—see p. 129E-J 4—see p. 129H 5—see p. 129J 6—see pp. 129K, 130E 7—see p. 130C-D (See Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Crisis In Southeast Asia

Wide World

Reorts May 7 indicated approaching monsoon rains may have frightened off invaders of Laos, one of 3 states in Indo-China. Communist-led forces had menaced its capital, Luangprabang (1), as well as Nongkhai area of Thailand (2) where many rebel sympathizers from Indo-China had resettled in recent years. Cambodia (3) and Burma (4) were other potential targets of Viet Minh invaders. Inset shows location of Indo-China in relation to Red China & other Southeast Asian countries.[1]

Thailand Clears Border. Thailand reported May 5 it was clearing Indo-Chinese from its Laotian frontier area because of a Viet Nam advance toward Thailand from the Plaine de Jarres. Many Viet Nam nationals in the Thai frontier zone were believed to be Viet Minh sympathizers.[2]

Dulles Studies UN Appeal. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said May 6 that the U.S. had consulted with other countries on possible UN action against the Red invasion of Laos. He told Senate & House foreign relations committees in Washington that the attack (led by Viet Minh Gen. Ho Nguyen Giap) was "straight aggression." He also said "relatively small amounts of material aid to Thailand" would safeguard that country against invasion from Laos. He warned that Red encroachment on Thailand would also make Burma's position "extremely acute" and leave Indonesia's "shaken."[3]

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, urged by a Laborite in Commons May 4 to take "positive action" against Red invasion of Laos, implied that Britain was in no position to help because "our resources are limited and our obligations very widespread."[4]

EUROPE

Reds Mild on May Day. Soviet Defense Min. Nikolai A. Bulganin, addressing Moscow's Red Square demonstration on May Day (May 1), said the Soviet Govt. would "welcome any steps (by) other countries genuinely aiming at easing of tension in the international situation." However, he said, Moscow had not yet seen "peaceful statements made by the leaders of (Western) governments supported by deeds" and the Soviet regime would "continue to show due care for . . . and defense & security of our country."[5]

(Communist May Day demonstrations throughout the world were generally milder than in recent years. Most militaristic note was struck by East Germany, where new military formations were paraded in Berlin and CP leader Walter Ulbricht declared that Soviet-bloc "fighters for peace . . . will grow greater & more steeled for battle from year to year." The annual leftist parade in New York was banned by police to prevent disturbances but an estimated 5,000 persons attended a "peace" rally.)[6]

Germany. German Evangelical Bishop Otto Dibelius told church youth groups in East Germany Apr. 28 to continue functioning in spite of a ban on their activities ordered the day before by the Interior Ministry. The ban followed numerous arrests of Protestant clergymen in East Germany in recent weeks. Dibelius said "a new campaign against the church has begun, but the church will survive." . . . West Berlin reported May 1 that 33,000 refugees arrived there from East Germany during April. 42,000 were flown to the West German Republic during the month. . . . The West German Bundestag (Lower House) postponed Apr. 29 ratification of the German-Allied settlement on Germany's pre-war & post-war external debts.[7]

Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill said in London Apr. 29 he approved of the recent Soviet proposal for "serious, businesslike discussions" of East-West disputes. He suggested informal exchanges among leaders of major powers to set the stage for a conference.[8] . . . **European Coal & Steel Community's** first casting of "European" steel was made Apr. 30 at a plant in Esch, Luxembourg. . . . **Czechoslovakia** announced an amnesty May 4 for lesser offenders elderly prisoners but persons imprisoned for sabotage & political crimes were excluded. U.S. officials said the order apparently did not apply to the imprisoned American newsman William Oatis. . . . **State Secy. John Foster Dulles,** in a radio-TV report to the U.S. Apr. 29 on the recent NATO Council meeting, said West Europe was no longer a "pushover" for Russia. However, he criticized delay in ratifying the European Army treaty.[9]

UNITED NATIONS

Lie's Program Tabled. Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold announced in a memorandum to the Gen. Assembly Apr. 29 he would defer action on ex-Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie's plans to "streamline" the UN Secretariat. Hammarskjold implied that he did not want to upset the present ratio of bloc representation in the secretariat by reducing the number of assistant secretaries (now 8) as proposed by Lie. The new secretary also rejected Lie's plan for weakening the Administrative Tribunal, which had differed with Lie over staff dismissals and U.S. loyalty investigations of Americans on the UN staff.

(Lie, who sailed from New York for Norway May 7, revealed May 4 that he would return to the U.S. in September for a lecture tour. He also planned to write his memoirs, to be published in 3 volumes by Macmillan, embracing his 7 years as Secretary General and previous experience as a Norwegian labor & Govt-in-exile leader.)

World Health Org. report May 3: deaths from respiratory tuberculosis decreased 50% between 1938 & 1950 in 21 countries having a combined population of 404 million. Sharpest decrease was in Sweden (68%). . . . **Intl. Bank** granted a 5-yr. $3 million loan to Brazil Apr. 30 for highway improvement. . . . **Russell B. Curry** of Canada was elected pres. of the Social Comm., an Economic & Social Council unit, at the opening of its 9th session in New York May 4. . . . **Trusteeship Council** fact-finding team reported May 4 that British Togoland, a UN Trust Territory, was moving toward self-government faster than any other area in West Africa but that development was hampered by lack of qualified personnel. . . . **India** became the 21st country Apr. 29 to sign the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

1—see map p. 130 2—see p. 115A 3—see p. 130D 4—see p. 90G-H 5—see pp. 130J, 74E-F, N 6—see pp. 123K; Vol. XII, 140J-K 7—see pp. 131A, 111C-D, 67G 8—see pp. 130J-L, 123D 9—see pp. 130M-132A
(See Index for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Budget

Revises Truman Plans. Plans to trim the fiscal 1954 Federal budget by $8.5 billion, including a $1.8 billion cut in appropriations for foreign aid, and to reorganize the defense program on an ever-prepared" basis were announced by Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 30-May 5.

Budget Cuts. The President stated his overall budget & defense objectives in a news conference statement Apr. 30. He said he had informed Congressional leaders, after a 3-month study of budget matters since taking office, that he would ask "at least" $8.5 billion "less new money" than contemplated in outgoing Pres. Truman's 1954 budget estimates. "The great bulk" of the savings would come on defense items, he said, but specific amounts of budget cuts would not be known until the various departmental requests were ready to go to Congress.

(Sen. Robert A. Taft, Senate majority leader, estimated that defense appropriations would total about $5 billion less than the $45.4 billion Truman request. Other predictions by Congressional leaders in addition to a reduction on foreign aid: $1.2 billion less than Truman requested for domestic services, a $250 million cut in the Truman request of $2.7 billion for atomic energy programs. The Truman budget estimates for fiscal 1954, sent to Congress Jan. 9, totaled $78.587 billion of which 73% was earmarked for defense & foreign aid. Deficit forecast by Truman: $9.922 billion.)[1]

Outlines Basic Goals. The President's explanation of defense cuts:

He found on taking office an $81 billion carryover of funds appropriated & committed for defense during the Truman regime but not yet paid out. At the same time, the Allies were "deploring our unfulfilled defense promises." He had been working to bring "these 2 extremes" of delivery lags & backed-up appropriations "into some kind of realistic focus" and revise the budget in the light of a "fresh look without the old misleading labels." There was much "artificial arithmetic" involved in budget-making and a cutback on appropriations would "not reduce the effective military strength we will deliver to ourselves & our allies during fiscal 1954." "Deliveries actually will be speeded up" through reduction of "lead" time; the Govt. would concentrate on obtaining "items which make the most military sense for the immediate future." But he was also revamping the defense effort to achieve a "long-term" goal: permanent strength, regardless of the ebb & flow of crises, based on "a healthy American economy" which he said was "inseparable from true defense."[2]

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen he did not expect the budget to be balanced in 1954 and implied that he did not expect early tax cuts, which were still demanded or hoped for by many Republicans in Congress. (House Speaker Joseph W. Martin [R., Mass.] promised May 5 that the Eisenhower Admin. would prune waste & efficiency from Govt. operations but would not wield a "meat-ax" and cut the budget regardless of "national security" or "our basic foreign & domestic obligations." He said the "closest possible" cooperation existed between the President & Republican leaders in Congress.)[3]

House Economy Drive Continues. The House Appropriations Com. recommended Apr. 30 a 22% cut in the State, Justice & Commerce Dept. budgets for fiscal 1954. It approved a combined appropriation of $1,469,494,515, or $326,347,803 less than the Truman estimate.

State was cut to $102,744,787 (as against $151,148,590 requested by Truman, $130.5 million by the Eisenhower Admin. and $133,034,879 received this fiscal year). The committee approved no Voice of America or other information & education funds because of the possibility that those agencies would be made independent.[4]

The committee approved $861,136,925 for the Commerce Dept. as against $1,131,195,925 requested by Truman, $963 million by Eisenhower. It reduced the Justice Dept. to $179,265,000—about the same as requested by Eisenhower, $7,885,000 less than recommended by Truman.[5]

Foreign Aid. The President sent Congress May 5 a request that it authorize a $5,828,732,500 Mutual Security program for fiscal 1954 (year beginning July 1). The total was $1,771,267,500 less than budgeted by the Truman Admin. in January, and $183,215,250 less than the $6,001,947,750 appropriated for foreign aid this fiscal year. The Eisenhower program as itemized by MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen (full comparison with Truman budget not possible because the January request was not itemized):

Direct Military Aid	
NATO	$2,534,323,000
Greece, Turkey, Iran	469,200,000
Gen'l area of China	1,001,000,000
Americas	20,000,000
Total	**$4,024,523,000**
Defense Payments	
French military mfrs.	$100,000,000
United Kingdom planes	100,000,000
Indo-China	400,000,000
Other funds available to Europe, China	395,000,000
Total	**$995,000,000**
Special weapons (no breakdown of items)	$250,000,000
Grand Total	**$5,828,732,500**

Other Economic Aid	
Dev'p't & tech'l (Africa Near East, area of China except China proper & Indo-China, Lat. Amer.	$140,234,500
Strategic materials	25,000,000
Near East, Israel, Arabs (special)	194,000,000
India-Pakistan (spec'l)	94,400,000
Multilateral Aid	
Migrants	10,000,000
UN Technical	13,750,000
Intl. Children's Fund	9,000,000
Freight on packages	1,825,000
Korea	71,000,000

Pres. Eisenhower's special message to the House & Senate said the Mutual Security program must be continued "to enable the U.S. to carry out its responsibilities of leadership in building up the security of the free world & the prospects for peace both for ourselves & our Allies." "The basic purpose . . . is simply the long-term security of the U.S. living in the shadow of the Soviet threat," he declared. "Until Soviet good faith is proven by deeds, the free nations must rely on their own strength for the preservation of peace." "Since the initiation of our bi-partisan foreign aid program in 1947, the accomplishments of the free world have been very great"—particularly in Greece & West Europe. The increased aid to Indo-China (at least $400 million to be paid via France next fiscal year) was to help "defeat the Communist Viet Minh aggression."[6]

The President said his study of foreign aid & the world situation since taking office had convinced him that (1) the U.S. & its allies "must stand ready, for many years if necessary, to build & maintain adequate defenses"; (2) they must "avoid so rapid a military buildup that we seriously dislocate our economies"; (3) "we must help the free nations to help themselves in eradicating conditions which corrode & destroy the will for freedom & democracy from within"; (4) "it is necessary to do more in the Far East"; (5) "since it is impossible to forecase precisely the year & moment when the point of maximum military danger may occur, the only prudent course calls for a steady military buildup, with our partners throughout the world, sustained & planned so as to use our joint capabilities with maximum efficiency & minimum strain." He noted the "vital importance" of Point 4-type aid to underdeveloped areas despite their comparatively small share of the foreign aid budget. "To guard against the external military threat is not enough," he warned. "We must also move against those conditions exploited by subversive forces from within." He concluded that the $5.8 billion "judiciously spent abroad" would add "much more" to U.S. security than "an even greater amount spent merely to increase the size of our own military forces in being."[7]

Aides Reinforce Appeal. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & MSA Dir. Stassen testified before a joint session of the House & Senate foreign policy committees May 5 in support of the President's foreign aid message. They said he had submitted a "tight" budget, implied that it left no room for further cutting if essential needs were to be met. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey told the committees that considerably more than $5.8 billion would actually be spent next fiscal year but much of it would come from the $81 billion backlog of appropriations.[8]

1—see pp. 11A-12C 2—see p. 144A-F 3—see p. 83H 4—see p. 133F 5—see p. 133C-E 6—see p. 142E 7—see pp. 122M-123B, 19P 8— see D this page, also p. 144N-P (Consult Index Section for other references)

Defense Reorganization

Would Revamp Department. The President submitted to Congress Apr. 30 a Defense Dept. reorganization plan which he said would insure "clear & unchallenged civilian responsibility," increase efficiency and put the armed forces on an "ever-prepared" basis. His new plan would give the Secretary of Defense firmer responsibility for all wings of the Defense establishment.

The President explained to his news conference Apr. 30 that he was aiming for "adequate protection to be projected as far into the future as the actions & apparent purposes of others may compel us." He said the U.S. must not let its defense effort fluctuate or be based on an exact theoretical date of peak crisis.

Major provisions of the reorganization plan:

● The Munitions and Research & Development boards, Defense Supply Management Agency and Office of Director of Installations would be abolished. Their duties would be assumed by the Defense Secretary. He would delegate work formerly done by abolished boards, committees & advisory units to 6 new assistant secretaries—all part of a program to simplify the department's operations. The Secretary's staff would be reduced by 500 persons despite his increased direct responsibilities. Procurement agencies would be overhauled to prevent shortages of military supplies. Employment & military retirement laws & regulations would be re-studied with a view to making more effective use of civilians and postponing retirement of "unusually capable officers who are willing to continue on active service."

(Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had ordered the armed services in March to cut nearly 40,000 persons from civilian payrolls by the end of May. He was also pushing plans to concentrate production of some military items in fewer plants.)

● The Joint Chiefs of Staff would be relieved of much administrative work with which, the President said, they were overloaded. Roles of the Army, Navy & AF Secretaries would be increased, especially in their relations with the Joint Chiefs. (The reorganization plan stressed the Joint Chiefs' role as "principal military advisers" to the Administration, noted that they were "not a command body.") The JCS chairman would be given more responsibility for organizing & directing the JCS staff. Civilian control over the JCS would be strengthened by a provision that the Defense Secretary must approve the choice of the joint staff director. The President also said Wilson would soon revise a 1948 agreement under which the JCS designated one of their members as an executive agent for each unified command. The new plan called for a military department designated by the Defense Secretary to assume the executive agents' roles.

The plan reflected recommendations made by a 7-man committee on Defense reorganization headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller and including top Pentagon officials. It was criticized chiefly by Democratic Sens. John C. Stennis (Miss.) & Russell B. Long (La.), who were instrumental in having the Office of Director of Installations created. They said the office under Director Frank R. Creedon had brought about big savings on military construction, should be continued.[1]

Other Presidential Action

Cutting Red Tape. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 29 called a conference (date undetermined) to work out ways to reduce paperwork, time & expense in Govt. agencies & departments serving individual citizens. He named 3 Federal judges, 3 Federal trial examiners and 12 lawyers to participate in the conference with representatives from all Govt. agencies & departments. The move was suggested by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson as a means of reducing the work of courts when rulings of administrative agencies came up for legal tests.

Meets Governors. Governors of 44 states* & 5 territories concluded May 5 a 2-day meeting in Washington with Pres. Eisenhower & top-ranking Administration officials. The President, who called the conference, told the Governors May 4 he had summoned them for consultations on the "overriding question of the peace & security of the country." He said he wanted to inform them of plans being made in Washington in that direction. Overlapping of federal-state tax functions was also noted by the President, who had proposed that Congress set up a commission to study the problem.[2]

Signs Rent Control Bill. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 30 signed into law the bill extending Federal rent controls through July 31.[3]

Receives Envoys. The President received May 4 the credentials of Ambs. Ahmed Hussein of Egypt, Charles Malik of Lebanon & Marin Florea Ionescu of Rumania.

Honors Patriot of '76. Pres. Eisenhower May 3 placed a wreath at the statue in Washington of John Witherspoon, only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence, in a ceremony arranged by the Scottish-ancestry St. Andrew's Society of Washington.

Speech schedule for June announced by Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 29: Natl. Jr. Chamber of Commerce convention in Minneapolis June 10; at ceremony opening Garrison Dam near Bismarck & Minot, N.D. June 11; to Young Republicans natl. convention in Rapid City, S.D. June 11; at Dartmouth commencement exercises, where he was to receive an honorary LLD., June 14; at dedication of Theodore Roosevelt Memorial in Oyster Bay, N.Y., June 14. The President also said Apr. 30 he hoped to spend part of the summer in Colorado if Congress adjourned early.

CONGRESS

Senate Passes Oil Bill. The Senate version of a bill giving coastal states control of undersea oil lands within their historic boundaries was passed May 5. The action ended a virtual tieup of business on the Senate floor lasting 5 weeks while the issue was debated.

Final Senate passage was by voice vote. In a preliminary record vote on substituting Sen. Spessard L. Holland's (D., Fla.) bill for one approved by the House, the vote was 56-35 (35 R., 21 D. for; 9 R., 25 D., Ind. Morse against). The bill was sent to the House but was destined to go to a conference committee for settlement of one conflict: the House set up federal control over oil deposits in the Continental Shelf extending 100 miles out to sea beyond state boundaries; the Senate omitted this pending separate legislation.

Democrats outside the Southern bloc led opposition to the Senate measure but the bill's foes were beaten on 11 proposed amendments. Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) also lost in offering an amendment to give 11 western states the proceeds of mineral wealth taken from Federal lands inside their borders. Opponents said Texas, Louisiana & California, the 3 states with producing wells offshore, would get $62.5 billion to $300 billion worth of oil if the Senate-approved measures became law.[4]

Trade Hearings. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey asked in a House Ways & Means Com. hearing May 4 that Congress accept a one-year "standstill" on tariff legislation until the Eisenhower Admin. could work out its foreign trade policy. The President had urged in letters to Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon & House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. May 2 that a bipartisan commission be set up to re-examine "our whole foreign economic policy."

Dulles & Humphrey opposed a bill offered by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R., Pa.) which would extend the reciprocal trade act for one year after (1) restricting oil, lead & zinc imports and (2) curbing the President's power to reduce tariffs or veto raises recommended by the Tariff Comm. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks & MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen also testified May 5 for a one-year extension of the present law.

Dairy, cattle-raising & pottery industry spokesmen testified for the Simpson bill Apr. 30 and asked for more tariff protection. (The U.S. Chamber of Commerce said in a policy statement Apr. 29 that national interests, not those of a single industry, should determine American tariff policy.)[5]

*Ala., Fla., N.C., Okla. governors absent. 1—see pp. 131P-132C. 2—see p. 100F 3—see p. 133J 4—see pp. 132J-133B 5—see pp. 118L, 68A-B (Consult Index Section for other references)

ARMED FORCES

Atomic Tests. The first test firing of live atomic artillery shells from specially-designed cannon, scheduled for May 2 at Frenchman's Flat, Nev., was postponed until May 16 because of intense radiation from an atomic explosion set off Apr. 25 in the Nevada test area.

In the Apr. 25 test: A radio-guided Navy AD-2 Skyraider plane was hurled to earth as it attempted the first flight through the center of a nuclear explosion. A fall-out of radioactive material from the atomic cloud was noted (first time in an atomic test). Traces of radiation were found in a narrow strip of territory 100 miles long. One automobile on a major highway in the area was contaminated sufficiently to require washing off. The tower-mounted weapon apparently was one of the largest detonated in the current series of tests. Its flash was visible over an area 1,000 miles in diameter and windows in scientific control-point buildings 10 miles away were shattered for the first time. 2 Army combat teams (2,400 men) weathered the blast in trenches 2⅓ miles from "ground zero" while 14 members of Congress & 200 military observers watched from 7 miles away. It was the 7th test in the current series, supposedly the 45th atomic blast in history.[1]

New Hint on H-Bomb. Dr. Thomas H. Johnson, Atomic Energy Comm. research director, told an American Physical Society meeting in Washington Apr. 30 there were machines which "produce under controlled conditions on a laboratory scale the same reactions that are involved in the large-scale release of energy in fission [as in conventional A-bomb] & thermo-nuclear [H-bomb] devices."[2]

Atomic Danger in Ports. Rear Adm. Raymond J. Mauerman, Coast Guard chief of operations, told a Senate Commerce subcommittee Apr. 29 that the Coast Guard lacked manpower to fully safeguard the country against the smuggling of an atomic weapon into a U.S. port. He said that even with complete cooperation among federal, state & local agencies, waterfront unions & terminals and shiplines, there were "bound to be loopholes."

John C. Garand, 65, inventor of the Garand rifle, retired Apr. 30 after more than 30 years' service at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory. He was to continue as an Army consultant on improvement of the weapon. . . . **Lt. Col. Julia E. Hamblet,** 36, succeeded Col. Katherine A. Towle May 1 as Director of Women Marines. Col. Towle was to become Dean of Women and Associate Dean of Students at U. of California. . . . **Ex-AF Gen. James H. Doolittle** accepted chairmanship May 3 of the United Defense Fund, which supports the U.S.O. and 5 other organizations providing recreation for servicemen. (Emil Schram, ex-N.Y. Stock Exchange president, was elected head of the U.S.O. in New York Feb. 4.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. The Treasury announced May 4 that Britain's stock of gold and dollars rose $107,000,000 in April to a total of $2,273,000,000. The April surplus included $20,000,000 in U.S. defense aid, $11,000,000 from the European Payments Union. . . . The Board of Trade Apr. 30 abolished price controls on nylon stockings, the last such item of consumer goods under control. The Govt. discontinued rationing for all iron and steel goods except tinplate May 6. Supply Min. Duncan Sandys said steel output this year might be 17,500,000 tons (1,300,000 tons more than 1952).

Sir Winston Churchill announced Apr. 28 his Govt. had decided to transfer the atomic energy program from the Supply Ministry to a "non-departmental organization." Over-all policy would remain in Govt. hands, and the new organization would operate with "due regard to any constitutional and financial implications," Sir Winston said. Supply Min. Sandys told Commons May 4 that 7 atomic stations in the country were engaged in research, development & production for military and civilian purposes. He announced May 1 the start of work on a new plutonium-producing atomic reactor in Cumberland that would supply electrical power as a by-product.

The House of Commons rejected May 4 a proposal by the Labor Opposition that a Parliamentary committee hear the views of African leaders opposed to federation of Southern & Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. . . . The first permanent office building to be built in Coventry since the city was bombed out in World War II was opened May 2. . . . The Duke of Edinburgh passed his final test flight and received his RAF wings May 4.[4]

Denmark. Erik Eriksen, Agrarian party leader, & his Cabinet agreed May 3 to continue in office. They had resigned 10 days previously when the Socialists won a 2-seat lead over the Conservative-Agrarian coalition in Parliamentary elections.[5] . . . Palle Voigt, 26, Communist magazine editor, was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment Apr. 27 for articles calling on enlisted men to protest extension of the military service period from 12 to 18 months. The army announced May 4 that 241 soldiers who rioted on Bornholm Island last February against the draft extension would be tried for mutiny.

France. Charles de Gaulle announced in Paris May 8 his Rally of the French People (RPF) would no longer put up candidates for election or act in Parliament as a party. Municipal elections Apr. 26 & May 3 had resulted in a 15% loss for the RPF as compared with its 1947 election showing. (Ex-Premier Antoine Pinay's Independents & the Radical Socialists gained most in local councils. Communists lost ground slightly.) De Gaulle said his party would "reorganize . . . as an advance guard for regrouping the people to change the regime."[6]

Italy. U.S. Amb. Clare Boothe Luce formally presented her credentials to Italian Pres. Luigi Einaudi May 4. Her appointment had raised a dilemma in diplomatic & social circles as to whether she should be ranked as an ambassador or as a woman. For the time being she became the junior ambassador in Rome, outranked by 2 dozen others. Her husband, publisher Henry R. Luce, accompanied her to the presentation May 4 under a ruling by the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Dept. that he could so as the "consort" of a woman ambassador.

Premier Alcide De Gasperi, in an election campaign speech May 3, revealed that he had offered Russia in 1945 to keep Italy out of any coalition of powers if Russia would not impose a punitive peace treaty upon his country. The closely guarded secret was divulged in reply to Communist charges that the Italian Govt. was animated by "anti-Communist fanaticism" that blocked understanding

Cousins Assume Arab Thrones

Wide World

King Faisal II of Iraq (right) and King Hussein I of Jordan, British-educated cousins who formally assumed their thrones May 2 when both reached the age of 18.[3]

1—see p. 125F-G 2—see Vol. XII, p. 372C-D 3—see Vol. XII, pp. 390G, 306D, 297P 4—see pp. 133P, 127P 5—see p. 126N 6—see p. 134A
(Consult Index Section for other references)

between Italy & the USSR. De Gasperi's Christian Dem. party announced a platform pledge to give the "greatest possible impulse to private enterprise."

The Milan Trade Fair, largest merchandising project in Europe, reported Apr. 26 a new record number of exhibitors for the 5th straight year: 11,270 (from 31 countries) as against 10,393 in 1952. . . . The Communist-led Republic of San Marino (38 sq. mi. within Italy's borders) agreed in an economic settlement with Italy Apr. 29 to stop gambling, disband its radio station and refrain from putting up a TV station. Italy agreed to pay a subsidy, reimburse customs charges on imports coming through Italy, reconstruct a railroad from Rimini to San Marino, sell tobacco to San Marino at special prices. Issues unsettled: San Marino's "quickie" divorce mill, its special coins & postage, its demands for American aid, a seat in the U.N. and $1,000,000 for damage caused by Allied war planes in 1943.[1]

India. The House of the People (lower house of Parliament) adopted a bill May 5 empowering the Central Govt. to control all means of production & distribution and regulate prices of commodities. The Govt. was given power to take over any establishment it considered mismanaged or not conforming to regulations. Some members of the ruling Congress Party denounced the bill as "fearful & dictatorial." . . . The National Extension Service, a new $200,000,000 nation-wide rural development program, was established Apr. 30. It was to launch a program in October covering 120,000 villages with a population of about 80,000,000 (nearly ¼ of the nation), operating through state governments. Goals to be reached by 1956: 1,200 "development blocks," each covering about 100 villages. Funds for the program were budgeted in the Indian 5-year plan with the Central Govt. bearing 75% of the cost, states the remainder. . . . U.S. Amb. George V. Allen, in presenting his credentials to Pres. Rajendra Prasad May 4, praised India's efforts to raise her living standards without sacrificing individual liberties.

Nation-wide alarm was created May 4 by reports of a bomb placed on railway tracks in the path of Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's train near Bombay. Investigation showed the "bomb" was a can containing 4 small firecrackers put on the tracks by prankish boys. However, investigations for a bombing motive exposed refugee elements in the area hostile to the Prime Minister.[2]

Iran. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, in an interview with Homer Bigart of the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* published May 5, appealed for U.S. economic aid to Iran and American purchase of Iranian oil. He said his country's economy would decline unless it could sell its oil in quantity. He warned that any violent change in the Govt., even a Rightist coup, would lead eventually to Communist rule. (Another shipment of Iranian oil to Italy left Bandar Mashur May 2 in the Italian Supor Co. tanker *Alba*. Reports from Teheran indicated that more oil shipments would be sent frequently to Italy & Japan.)[3]

Retired Brig. Gens. Nasrollah Zahedi & Aliakbar Byandar were arrested Apr. 30 in connection with the murder of Brig. Gen. Mahmud Afshartous, chief of police.

Rt. Rev. William Jameson Thompson, Anglican Bishop in Iran, was ordered May 4 to leave the country by May 9. He protested that his activities in Iran had been "definitely non-political." (Forgn. Min. Hussein Fatemi announced Apr. 18 that Iran was establishing diplomatic relations with the Vatican.)

Egypt. A special Constitutional committee voted unanimously May 5 to give Egypt a republican form of government to replace the 5,000-year-old monarchy. The committee was to proceed with the drafting of a new constitution. . . . Premier Mohammed Naguib May 3 opened a short-wave radio station in Cairo designed to spread "The Voice of Egypt" around the world. . . . Chaim Effendi Nahoum, Grand Rabbi of Egypt, asked all Jews in Egypt May 3 to support the Naguib Govt.[4]

Kenya Mau Mau terrorists killed 19 Kikuyu home guards in a raid May 3 on the village of Getumbiro. Five terrorists were sentenced to death May 4 by the Kenya Supreme Court for the New Year's day slaying of C. H. Ferguson & Richard Bingley. Police surrounded Karieka marketplace in suburban Nairobi May 5 and arrested 756 natives suspected of Mau Mau membership. RAF planes bombed Mau Mau strongholds in the Aberdare Mts. for the first time Apr. 30.[5] . . . **Lebanon's** 3 man Cabinet, headed by Premier Emir Khaled Shehab, resigned Apr. 28 under criticism for civil service reform resulting in dismissal of 800 people. Pres. Camille Chamoun asked ex-Premier Saeb Salam Apr. 29 to form a new cabinet. . . . **Indonesia** investments of Royal Dutch Shell, holder of oil properties in Sumatra & Borneo, would be increased by $400 million the next 10 years under a plan announced Apr. 27. The company asked return of Royal Dutch Shell's legal rights in North Sumatra & Central Java, guaranteed maintenance of law & order in the country and a new fiscal plan by which the government would share equally in oil profits. . . . **Northern Rhodesia's** 2 leading copper mines asked the all-white Copper Miners Union May 2 to consider admitting Negroes to qualify them for higher positions & to help alleviate racial discrimination. . . . **Pakistan** journalists Z. A. Suleri, Khurshid Alam & N. M. Kutpal were acquitted of sedition charges May 5 in Karachi after having been jailed last December for anti-Govt. articles & cartoons in the *Karachi Evening Times*.[6] . . . **Portugal** marked the 25th anniversary of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's entry into government Apr. 27 with nationwide festivities & the opening of an $11 million hospital in Lisbon.

South African Sen. Heaton Nicholls, Senate United Party (opposition) leader in the last Parliament, said in a speech to war veterans in Pietermartizburg Apr. 29 that the Union of South Africa should be abandoned. He suggested that Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan's Nationalists set up an Afrikaner republic in its strongholds and let pro-British South Africans go their own way.[7] . . . **Swedish** housewives staged a run on food stores May 4-5 for fear that a food shortage would result from a nationwide strike of slaughterhouse workers and lockouts of about 25,000 workers in other food industries. . . . Swiss court in Basle sentenced Emil Arnold, a Communist Party leader and member of Parliament, to an 8-month jail term Apr. 28 for "endangering the security of the state" in a speech in Budapest in 1951. He said in the speech that Switzerland had become a center for American espionage and had abandoned its traditional neutrality. . . . **Tunisia's** first nationwide elections (of 704 councilors in 36 districts) saw the nationalist Neodestour Party & Tunisian Trade Union Fed. fail in an effort to persuade rural voters to boycott the polls Apr. 13-23. 60% of the electorate voted in rural areas and elected pro-French candidates. However, the boycott resulted in a turnout of only 9% in Tunis May 3. Vice Pres. Chadley Kastalli of the Tunis Municipal Council was assassinated May 2. A largescale roundup of terrorists was reported by authorities May 6.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Wages. The CIO United Steelworkers executive board adopted a program in Atlantic City Apr. 27 calling for "substantial" increases in steel pay (present average $2.06 an hour). Although no specific goal was set, officials indicated they hoped for an increase effective July 1 of at least 15¢ an hour. The union based its claims on rising profits & productivity of the workers rather than the cost-of-living index, which had leveled off.

The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers asserted Apr. 19 that benefits of increased industrial productivity should be distributed as lower prices rather than higher wages. The NAM opposed any link between productivity and wages, saying that "natural economic forces have . . . assured workers of a nearly constant share of the proceeds of production." "Gains in productivity will be shared more widely . . . by farmers, white collar workers, pensioners & others on fixed incomes, if they are distributed in the form of lower prices rather than higher wages for those belonging to unions."[8]

1—see pp. 138F-G, 137H 2—see p. 138D 3—see p. 134B-D 4—see p. 138C 5—see p. 134G-J 6—see p. 134K-L 7—see p. 127M 8—see p. 110C (Consult Index Section by name & subject for other references)

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended May 2

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	¶$22,562	¶$22,562	¶$23,298
Currency circulation	¶$29,787	¶$29,722	¶$28,464
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]¶$23,156	¶$23,287	¶$21,044
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,990,722,456	$8,972,245,733	$9,788,274,407
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	6,376,435	7,863,211	6,325,496
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	148.45	147.19	145.86
Bond sales	$17,153,300	$20,433,200	$14,174,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	95.90	96.30	99.09
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	174,258	182,595	118,326
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,278,300	6,280,500	6,370,800
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,700,000	8,460,000	9,189,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]8,015,707,000	8,112,969,000	7,134,844,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]779,804	751,628	779,402
Steel output (tons)	2,262,000	2,276,000	1,083,000
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Mar.** [c]242	**Feb.** 240	**Mar. 1952** 221
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.67	$2.75⅛	$2.81¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.85⅛	$1.86½	$2.05¼
Cotton (lb.)	$ .344	$ .3435	$ .394
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.42	$6.38	$6.33
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]110	109.7	111.2
Consumers' (cost-of-living) index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	**Mar.** 113.6	**Feb.** 113.4	**Mar. 1952** 112.4
Food	111.7	111.5	112.7
Housing	116.8	116.6	114
Rent	121.7	121.5	116.7
Apparel	104.7	104.6	106.4
BUSINESS:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales (Fed Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	104	105	105
Failures (Apr. 23)‡	159	165	168
EMPLOYMENT:	**Mar.**	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1952**
Employed§	61,460,000	60,924,000	59,714,000
Unemployed§	1,674,000	1,788,000	1,804,000
Federal employment**	2,528,400	2,540,700	.....

*N.Y. Herald Tribune **civilian; est. by Civil Service Comm. †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. ¶In millions [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 22 [b]Apr. 25 [c]Apr. 18 [d]Apr. 28 [e]Preliminary

ARTS & SCIENCE

Pulitzer Prizes. Columbia U. in New York awarded May 4 the 1953 Pulitzer Prize for best fiction of the year to Ernest Hemingway, 55, for *The Old Man and the Sea.* William Inge, 40, received the drama prize for *Picnic;* poet Archibald MacLeish, 61, his 2d Pulitzer Prize for *Collected Poems — 1917 - 1952;* George Dangerfield, 47, the history prize for *The Era of Good Feelings;* David J. Mays, 56, the biography prize for *Edmund Pendleton 1721-1803.*

Edward D. Kuekes' Pulitzer Prize cartoon in "Cleveland Plain Dealer" Nov. 9, 1952.

In journalism:

Editorials — Vermont C. Royster, 38, "Wall Street Journal," for general excellence of his editorial writings.

Local Reporting — (Under pressure) Providence, R.I. "Journal" & "Evening "Bulletin" staffs for coverage of pursuit & capture of bandit Louis DiFraia Sept. 30, 1952; (initiative) Edward J. Mowrey, 47, "New York World-Telegram & Sun," for stories which brought about the release of Louis J. Hoffner, unjustly sentenced to life imprisonment for robbery & murder.

Natl. Affairs Reporting—Don Whitehead, 45, of AP for story on Pres. Eisenhower's pre-inauguration trip to Korea in Dec. 1952.

Intl Affairs Reporting—Austin Wehrein, 37, "Milwaukee Journal," for a series of articles on Canada.

News Photography—William M. Gallagher, 30, "Flint (Mich.) Journal," for photo of Presidential campaigner Adlai E. Stevenson wearing a shoe with a hole in the sole.

Editorial Cartoon—Edward D. Kuekes, about 50, "Cleveland Plain Dealer," for cartoon "Aftermath" reproduced on this page.

Public Service—Weekly "Whiteville (N.C.) News Reporter" and "Tabor City (N.C.) Tribune" for a successful campaign against the Ku-Klux-Klan.

Special Citation—"New York Times" Sunday Dept. for its "Review of the Week."

There was no award in music. A $1,500 traveling scholarship in art was awarded to Richard Joseph Anuszkiewiez, 22, of Erie, Pa.

Films. The Grand Prix of the Cannes (France) Intl. Film Festival was awarded Apr. 29 to the French film *Le Salaire de las Peur (The Wages of Fear),* which had provoked objections from Americans because of its rough language & alleged anti-U.S. overtones. Its male star, Charles Vanel, was cited as best actor. *Come Back, Little Sheba* (American) and its star, Shirley Booth, were cited as best dramatic film & best actress, respectively. Special citations: to the American film *Lili* for the charm of its presentation; to the Spanish scenario *Welcome Mr. Marshall,* a comedy satirizing the Marshall Plan which drew protests from Festival judge Edward G. Robinson for its criticism of the U.S.

NEW YORK FILM RELEASES APR. 29

THE HITCH-HIKER. Melodrama of murderous psychopath's flight from justice. Screenplay by Collier Young & Ida Lupino, adapted by Robert Joseph. Directed by Miss Lupino. Produced by Young for Filmmakers. RKO Radio release. With Edmond O'Brien, Frank Lovejoy, William Talman.

INVASION U.S.A. Realistic atomic attack on U.S. Screenplay by Robert Smith based on story by Smith & Franz Spencer. Directed by Albert Green. Produced by Albert Zugsmith & Smith for American Pictures. Columbia release. With Gerald Mohr, Peggie Castle, Dan O'Herlihy, Robert Bice.

ROME, 11 O'CLOCK. Caustic Italian-made drama of mass tragedy (collapse of staircase crowded by 200 girls applying for same job). Screenplay by Cesare Zavattini, Giuseppe de Santis, B. Franchina, R. Sonego, G. Puccini. Directed by de Santis. Paul Graetz production released by Times Film Corp. With Eva Vanicek, Lea Padovani, Lucia Bose, Carla del Poggio, Elena Varzi, Massimo Girotti, Raf Vallone.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opening

MEN OF DISTINCTION, comedy by Richard Condon. Story of politicians & racketeers involved in cafe society vice, similar to circumstances of recent Jelke case in New York. Produced by Chandler Cowles & Martin Gabel. Staged by Gabel. Cast featured Robert Preston, David Burns, Cowles, Martin Ritt, Orson Bean, Diana Herbert. Apr. 30 at 48th St. (0-0-7)* Closed May 1 after 4 performances.

Closing

THE FOURPOSTER May 2 after 632 performances.

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 30P]

NEW BOOKS

ARNOLD BENNETT: A Biography, by Reginald Pound. The English novelist & short-story writer. Apr. 20. (Harcourt, Brace, 385 pp., $5.75)†

THE BROADER WAY: A WOMAN'S LIFE IN THE NEW JAPAN, by Sumie Seo Mishima. American-educated Japanese woman found only war & tremendous hardships could free women for more democratic way of life in Japan. Apr. 16. (John Day, 247 pp., $3.50)†

THE EAGLE AND THE ROCK, by Frances Winwar. Part-fictional, part-biographical account of Napoleon's life. Apr. 29. (Harper, 371 pp., $3.95)*

THE ENORMOUS RADIO AND OTHER STORIES, by John Cheever. Collection of "New Yorker" short stories, mostly about neuroses of Manhattanites. Apr. 6. (Funk & Wagnalls, 237 pp., $3.50)*

THE FINANCIAL EXPERT, by R. K. Narayan. Middle-class Indian tries to become rich, succeeds, later fails. Apr. 15. (Michigan State College Press, 178 pp., $3)*

THE FUTURE OF THE WEST, by J. G. de Beus. Member of Netherlands Embassy staff in Washington sees no decline of West, doubts it will occur. Apr. 29. (Harper, 178 pp., $2.75)†

THE GREAT AMERICAN PARADE, by H. J. Duteil. Trans. by Fletcher Pratt. Frenchman's view of American life, culture & girls. Apr. 20. (Twayne, 321 pp., $3.75)†

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, by Walter Goerlitz, Trans. by Brian Battershaw. German historian's account of military affairs from 1657 to 1945; makes case for traditional officer class. Apr. 14. (Praeger, 508 pp., $7.50)†

IN THE WET, by Nevil Shute. Vision of the Commonwealth & world 30 years hence. Apr. 30. (William Morrow 339 pp., $3.50)*

PEOPLE, PLACES, AND BOOKS, by Gilbert Highet. 30 essays dealing with Greek drama, Oxford U., Christopher Fry, various other subjects. Apr. 30. Oxford, 274 pp., $3.50)†

THE RETURN OF LANNY BUDD, by Upton Sinclair. Sinclair's intl. hero helps U.S. against Stalin in central Europe, Korea. Apr. 24. (Viking, 555 pp., $4)*

WEDDING DANCE, by Anne de Tourville. Trans. by Mervyn Savill. Novel of Britanny life which makes use of folklore. Apr. 23. (Farrar, Strauss and Young, 246 pp., $3)*

THE WORLD OF ROBERT FLAHERTY, by Richard Griffith. Study of life of "father of documentary films." Apr. 28. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 165 pp., $5)†

ZORBA THE GREEK, by Nikos Kazantzakis. Trans. by Carl Wildman. Peasant who lives life to the hilt, teaches others how. Author is ex-Education Min. of Greece. Apr. 15. (Simon & Schuster, 311 pp., $3.50)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Lt. Col. Michael Claude Hamilton Bowes-Lyon, 59, brother of Queen Mother Elizabeth of Britain, heir presumptive to Earldom of Strathmore & Kinghorne; May 1 (reported from London).

Robert F. Wagner Sr., 75, German-born U.S. Senator (D., N.Y.) 1926-49, sponsor of Wagner Natl. Labor Relations Act & other New Deal legislation; one of first to warn in 1926 of approaching economic crisis; May 4 in New York.[1]

Rep. Garrett L. Withers, 68, (D., Ky.) who filled unexpired Senate term of Alben W. Barkley after Barkley became Vice Pres. in 1949; elected to House last Aug.; Apr. 30 in Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital of cerebral hemorrhage.

SPORTS

Kentucky Derby. Dark Star, a $51.80-$2 outsider in the parimutuels owned by Harry F. Guggenheim's Cain Hoy Stable, won the $118,100 Kentucky Derby in Louisville May 2. Dark Star, Henry Moreno up, won by a head over Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, 7-10 favorite unbeaten in 11 previous races. Eric Guerin rode Native Dancer. Invigorator placed 3d, Royal Bay Gem 4th. Dark Star won $90,050, ran the 1¼ mi. in 2 min. 2 sec.[2]

Other Horse Races. $71,500 Gallant Fox Handicap at Jamaica, N.Y. May 2: won by Mrs. Esther du Pont Weir's Royal Vale, Jackie Westrope up, for $49,600. . . . Virginia Gold Cup Steeplechase at Warrenton May 2: won by Rayquick, giving owner C. M. Greer Jr. permanent possession of the cup. (Other steeplechase winners: Grand Natl. Steeplechase at Butler, Md. Apr. 18: won by Mrs. C. W. Williams' War Gold. . . . Maryland Hut Cup at Shawan, Md. Apr. 25: won by Harry Love's Third Army, P. D. Reid riding. War Gold, injured in a spill, was destroyed Apr. 26.)

The *N.Y. Times* reported Apr. 30 that 29,177,027 persons attended horse races at 77 major U.S. & Canadian tracks in 1952, an increase of 2,160,026 over 1951. An additional 16,703,590 attended trotting races, making a total racing attendance of 45,880,617. While racing crowds increased, baseball attendance declined in 1952, the major & minor leagues combined attracting 40,940,785 (majors 14,635,475).

Boxing. European & U.S. boxing officials formed the Intl. Com. for Professional Boxing May 2 in Paris to standardize rules & regulate recognition of world titles. Committee members: Chrmn. George Barton of the U.S. Natl. Boxing Assn.; Chrmn. Robert K. Christenberry of the N.Y. State Athletic Comm.; Chrmn. J. Onslow Fane of the British Boxing Board of Control; Edouard Rabret of France, European Boxing Union secretary. The committee agreed to recognize existing champions but refused May 3 to sanction a bout in London June 9 between Randy Turpin of Britain & Charles Humez of France as a world middleweight title fight. All but Fane held that the Turpin-Humez winner should meet the winner of a proposed bout between the top-ranking Americans—Carl (Bobo) Olsen & Paddy Young—for the world title.[3]

Danny (Bang Bang) Womber of Chicago won a unanimous 10-round non-title decision over world welterweight champion Kid Gavilan of Cuba in Syracuse, N.Y. May 2. It was Gavilan's first loss since Oct. 30, 1950.

Golf. $15,000 Pan American Open in Mexico City: won May 3 by Ben Hogan of Palm Springs, Calif. for $2,600. . . . Women's cross-country Weathervane (San Francisco lap): won May 3 by Louise Suggs of Atlanta for $750 & 3-stroke lead in over-all tournament.[4]

Hockey. Natl. Hockey League awards by a sportswriter-broadcaster panel: N.Y. Rangers goalie Lorne Worsley, 23, was voted the Calder Memorial Trophy & a $1,000 league bonus May 2 as "rookie of the year"; Gordie Howe of Detroit won the Hart Trophy as the NHL's most valuable player for the 4th time May 4. Eddie Olson of the Cleveland Barons was chosen the most valuable player in the Amer. Hockey League May 3.[5]

Tennis. British hard courts championships in Bournemouth, Eng. May 2: women's singles—retained by Doris Hart, U.S.; men's singles—Enrique Morea, Argentina; women's doubles—Miss Hart & Shirley Fry, U.S.; mixed doubles—Mrs. I. Rinkle & Geoff Parish, Britain.

Larry S. MacPhail, 63, who was arrested on a drunk-&-disorderly charge after a dispute with a state trooper at Bowie (Md.) racetrack Apr. 11, was found guilty of conduct detrimental to racing by the Maryland Racing Comm. Apr. 30. He had been ousted as Bowie president Apr. 17. The commission confirmed a ban on his visiting the track for the duration of its current meeting. (Associates of MacPhail, ex-N.Y. Yankee baseball club president, said he was suffering from throat cancer.) . . . **Joe Adcock,** Milwaukee first-baseman, hit a home run Apr. 29 into the centerfield bleachers at the Polo Grounds in New York, first such homer in a regular NL game since they were built in 1923. They are 475 feet from home plate.[6] . . . **Robert Timmons,** 40, a football end coach, was named Apr. 30 to succeed Dr. Henry C. (Doc) Carlson, 58, as Pittsburgh U. basketball coach. Carlson, who resigned after 31 years as Pitt coach, remained as director of men students' health.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane Crashes. 10 fliers were killed and 5 parachuted to safety when a B-29 bomber crashed while simulating combat near the Randolph, Tex., AF base Apr. 29. . . . 37 passengers and 6 crew members of a BOAC Comet jet liner were killed May 2 when it crashed in a storm 30 miles from Calcutta, India.

Tornadoes. 41 persons were killed in a series of tornadoes in 7 southern states Apr. 29-May 3. Property damage was estimated at $20 million. The Govt. made disaster loans available to stricken families in areas surrounding Warner Robins, Ga., where 19 were killed and 350 injured.

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, his wife & daughter Margaret returned to San Francisco May 3 from a month's vacation in Hawaii. He urged immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska for reasons of national defense. . . . **Ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson** returned to private law practice with the firm of Covington & Burling in Washington May 4. . . . **Fred M. Saigh,** ex-St. Louis Cardinal owner, started a 15-mo. prison term for income tax evasion May 4 at the Terre Haute, Ind., federal penitentiary. . . . **Mrs. Ethlyn Wisegarver Bott,** 58, of Belleville, Ill., a stepmother, was named American Mother of the Year Apr. 28 by the American Mothers Com. of the Golden Rule Foundation. . . . **Erica Steel,** who testified against Minot (Mickey) Jelke in his recent vice trial, received a one-yr. suspended sentence on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house in New York Apr. 29.[7] . . . **Cornelius Pytsch,** 49, who as Frank Raboski was a civic leader & treasurer of a reform-minded crime commission in Northlake, Ill., was exposed Apr. 30 as an ex-convict and a fugitive from prison in California since 1938. (He served 4 years of a burglary sentence received in New York in 1930. He then was paroled and went to California where he was convicted of statutory rape, broke jail in 1938.) Pytsch's past was revealed when F.B.I. agents investigated him & his wife after she had applied for work in an atomic energy plant.

Married. British actor Robert Donat, 48, to actress Rene Asherson, 32, in London May 4. . . . Popular singer Martha Tilton to test pilot Jim Brooks in Las Vegas May 3. . . . Mrs. Abby Rockefeller Pardee, daughter of John D. Rockefeller Jr., to Jean Mauze, vice-pres. of the U.S. Trust Co., in New York Apr. 23 (3d marriage for Mrs. Pardee; her first to David M. Milton ended in divorce in 1943; her 2d husband, Dr. Irving Hotchkiss Pardee, died in 1949). . . . Armi Kuusela, 18, Finnish beauty who won Miss Universe title in 1952, to Virgilio Hilario, of Manila, in Tokyo May 4. . . . Actress Cloris Leachman to stage director George Englund, in Hamden, Conn. Apr. 19.

1—see Vol. IX, p. 212M-N 2—see Vol. XII, p. 148K 3—see p. 136J-K
4—see p. 136K 5—see p. 136M-N 6—see p. 128H 7—see p. 136P
(See Index Sections in FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)